

proposition, the greater the truth the greater the libel. He then undertook on his part to show that the falsity

The charges were not against the defendant guilty. The jury rose for a few short moments, and on returning court, on being asked whether John Peter Zediger guilty or not guilty, answered, through Thomas their foreman, not guilty. "And the next day I was discharged from my imprisonment through the action of the court; and the New York voted Hamilton to be the noble defender of the right—freedom of the city, and the moneyed contributed to make up a purse of five hundred dollars to hand to him with the freedom of the city, and was no Mayor Opdyke to veto the resolution, either ground of the expense or the uselessness of main-

the judge of the court.)
Honor the judge (tapping on his desk). Silence.
necessary that order should be preserved in this
now instantly subside.
learned counsel then read from the record of the
had just cited, the patriotic inscriptions which
suggested the name of the writer in the Latin
tongues, the last of which was, that "that honor
not be gained by money, but by public virtue, as
vision which he said could not be placed on the
of the city of New York's edifice."
by the payment of \$20,000. The next case cited
was that of Littlejohn and
7, to which the jury returned
discharge. This was the case where Mr. Grover
charged the plaintiff with having committed some
per acts during the preceding session of the Legis-
lature. The case was argued by the defendant
the case came up, and he showed by his witness-
the Legislature was corrupt in its practices, and that
Grove, as an active and influential member of that
body, was a party to the same. The case was
quintal, two for criminal damages, and one for sub-

The learned gentlemen then went on to say that it was a rare thing to find in the law books the memory of any one that had been so great as to have given his private life to the service of public characters as, so to direct them against the sacred precincts of private life. The only case of this kind that he was reminded of was that of Fry against Lord Clarendon. After stating some of the facts of the case, Mr. Wood went on to examine the relative positions of Mr. Lee and Mr. Wood. Who is Mr. Oppdick he asked. The learned advocate here presented him to us as a man of considerable standing and capacity in politics; in a place of great elevation in public affairs and general politics. But, gentlemen, I leave it to you whether the narrative here drawn from his own

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when he (Mr. Evans) could regard Mr. Weed, he was the very opposite of Mr. Opydyke. Through a life of bringing up to the verge of seventy years, he devoted his whole life to the service of his country, high in the estimation of the people. Wholly disclaiming place; wholly rejecting a, and avoiding display, he has, according to his of a lover of the republic, made himself from the in a part of all the great movements of the age, and in our country, and still remains. And he has had How did he obtain power? Power comes by we can and will do for others, not by what others and may do for us. It is a very difficult lesson to and from not understanding the nature of the and the nature of the life. He has been wrecked and d. He next spoke of what the results of Mr. s influence has been. He can take modest maise it into distinction, and he can take the base

to so. When raised to the top of the ladder, and they can't sustain themselves, they turn upon who had been the only one who kept them up. The public and devious sycophancy of this public servant, is detected and re- he adds himself to the list of Mr. Wood's con- siderers and revilers. So in the train of his own discomfiture, he has added to the list of those who breathe spirit of political animosity at Mr. Wood's ex- will be found those whom he has benefited, whom he could benefit, and whom he thought he would benefit so long. Thus it is the fashion he habit for anybody who feels confident of his merits and of his own claims to prom- and success in public affairs, to make a list of those who have aided him, that he has not gained that assistance, to ascribe, not to himself, but Wood, all his difficulties; and thus to make a making it no harder to make me what he did nothing than to make me something more out of I have come to be." Thus it is that when, un-

men, who seek some other than themselves to their burdens and disappointments, crowd on Mr. Does it destroy his influence? Does it impair his power to the real interests of this country, the cause of political reform? No. If it did he would not hear any of this barking and snarling in newspapers. It is because it does not. It is because, as in the beginning, he took no office for himself, but he really conducted the public press and conducted the public press, so he now in the same tone or tenor. While they think he is his mind with all the petty and selfish interests or that petty appointment, or this or that relation man to man, he really has been doing for the people, in informing the government, in serving the public interests, and urging, as through his articles

gave, always public matters of great interest, whether you shall like Mobbs, whether this or that movement of the army, whether the conduct of the war, or this or that judgment and discretion in winning the alienated affections of the divided people of this or that realm—these are the thumms which, as a man, occupy his thoughts and fill up his conduct. The people who are not thumms, who are not to grow out of their stumbling at the threshold of that office—for, as I have told you, offices must be so—must be the private occupation of the people who fill them. To nurse these grievances and stigmatize in the papers the misdeeds and misdoings of the rulers is not the business of the people, and is not to be appreciated. A time comes in the life and career of such a man when these incidents become to those who do not form a part of the line of policy or public action which, as a

of public position are practiced and fail; still the power exists, and still the influence is bene-
dictly exerted, until at last there is hatched and bred a
serpency not to maintain public controversy with him
anymore, but by concerted, united, persistent, unop-
posed and groundless, but all the more active, abuse to
crush down this public character of the enemy under
the smoke of a private appeal, just on the same
ground as we witness the use of the same under the
cover of good aimed at the enemy's forwarding
their fire, is really debarking his troops to
his own purposes. Now, see how wretchedly we
are reduced in the stage of decline, when the press of

—the press of our party in our city,—which should
be the defender of the public, against private
—that should have exposed and criticized and
upon and invited attention to what was going on
the conduct of our representatives, and the
be exposed, inquired, by what we must regard
the great misfortunes in reference to this great
of public opinion, this necessary support of liberty,
on the private interests, the personal aspirations for
for honors, for emolument, which, to the curse of
community, and I think even to the equal curse of
press itself, has infected in our midst and in our city
who should be public watchmen, wholly without

For purposes of objectivity, I believe it becomes necessary to state of watching and finding fault with the other party through the press, and advertising and partly through the other advancement in due time, and from the support, all the public actions of our authorities absolutely without comment from the vigilant press of their own party here. And when the opposite party escapes from this paralysis and this demoralization, it takes to open its broadsides against its political opponents, the ready answer is, "Oh, that is political, and you will not believe what the World says of the republican party, will you?" And from Korea, "The republicans party will say of the World's Tribune says of the republicans party, will you?" And so, between the two parties, "The World says of the republicans party will you?" And so, between the two parties, "The World says of the republicans party will you?"

we are, in danger of an absolute stifling of the virtue and all the control over public affairs upon part of the citizens of this great community; and our cities and our property are to succumb under it, just all the material corruption which a great community was to be made oppressive and suffocating by driving the free air of heaven out of our streets. For this fate, universal and active circularity of the free press is the only protection of the community of Regency to serve the common good. Mr. Wead, when all these things open upon him and ring the changes, not of hate and evil statements of fact against him, but of manner of revealing, all manner of generosity, every

of aimless and obscure detraction, making common cause for a common purpose, and seek to drive out of public influence, held for nearly half a century, the man who has never been seduced by office, by private interest, or by public grievances, and what, then, does he do? As he tells you in the first article which has been read, he first takes up the question of the charges against him, and then, in the second article, he reads his and the country's patience more than his great weakness did that of the Roman Senate; not to retort on the vilification, but by the affidavits of everybody concerned in the Cataline, he disposes of that charge, and it has not shown itself again. And then

ays, "I will now unmask some of my assailants," one of those assailants that he has undertaken to unmask is the plaintiff in this suit—who is endeavoring to satisfy upon this trial—who is endeavoring to satisfy the portraiture displayed of himself, on the unmasking of Mr. Weed, is not his true face and semblance, as well perceives that in the first place there is no vol. appearing on the part of Mr. Weed to deal with the public characters in their public conduct.